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BOOK NOTES.

VARIOUS difficult and complicated questions are involved in the essay entitled *Des Effets des Annexions des Territoires sur les Dettes de l'État Démembré ou Annexé*, by M. Henri Appleton (Paris, L. Larose, 1895). One of the first of these is that of the right of diplomatic intervention in behalf of the holders of national or public debts. Such intervention has often been conceded in an unofficial form, in the use of good offices, but it is always a delicate matter and it has several times been held by international commissions that official intervention in such cases is inadmissible. M. Appleton, on the other hand, strongly inclines to the side of intervention. As to the rule which should be adopted in the case of states annexed or dismembered, he maintains that there should be an equitable apportionment of the debt, if the state is dismembered ; or, if it is wholly absorbed, that the debt should continue to be a burden upon it. In view of the great increase of public debts in modern times, the questions discussed by M. Appleton possess a practical importance, and his essay forms an interesting contribution to their study and discussion.

All who have had to pursue investigations through the public documents of the United States are aware of the labyrinthine character of the task. An attempt was made to furnish a guide to searchers by the publication of Ben: Perley Poore's index to government publications. This work, however, fell far short of what was required. While it is incomplete, it is at the same time so defective in arrangement as to be almost useless to one who desires to be thorough. In the *Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government*, 1889-1893, by John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1894), we have for the period in question a carefully prepared and excellent index, constructed on an admirable plan. We hope that Congress will provide for the extension of this work of Dr. Ames to all publications of the government, from the beginning down to the present time, so that the public can gain access to the great mass of information now hidden therein.

No better text-book of republican principles and of American political science, nor any more important contribution to the political history of the United States, has ever been offered to the American

public and the world at large than the two volumes of *Lincoln's Complete Works*, edited by Nicolay and Hay (The Century Company). These speeches, papers and writings are now in a form to be put into every library, and no American citizen and no historian or publicist, American or foreign, can afford to be without them.

Dr. Charles Borgeaud's *Établissement et Révision des Constitutions*, already reviewed in this QUARTERLY, has been translated by Professor Chas. D. Hazen under the title: *Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions in Europe and America* (Macmillan, 1895). For the edition in English an introduction has been furnished by Professor John M. Vincent. The author has chosen those features of written constitutions which lend themselves most readily to comparative treatment and best illustrate political growth. His treatment of the origin of American constitutions would have been clearer, had he dwelt more on the political conflicts which intervened between the close of the Puritan period of New England history and the opening of the Revolution. These in part caused the prevailing fear of the unlimited power of Parliament which was expressed by the colonial leaders. As a protection against that they sought, wherever possible, to erect their charters into constitutions, or pseudo-constitutions. Out of these conditions arose the later constitutional guarantees against governmental tyranny in the states and nation. But Dr. Borgeaud's treatment of his subject is most suggestive, and will doubtless attract other students to this new field of investigation.

Macmillan & Co. reprint in convenient form *The Making of England*, by Allen B. Hinds, Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford. This was the Stanhope Prize Essay of 1892. It is a study of the origin of the spirit of political unrest and religious dissent which appeared in England at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. The writer shows how the Spanish marriage and the Marian persecution contributed to this end. He also calls attention to the increasing activity of Parliament during Mary's reign. But the most valuable part of the book is its chapters on the Marian exiles in France, at Frankfort, Geneva and Zurich. From original sources and somewhat at length the author gives the history of the conflicts between the men of Puritan and those of Anglican tendencies — the followers of John Knox and of Richard Cox — among the exiles. In these conflicts the author finds the origin of the schism which culminated under the second Stuart.

From the little collection of *Essays by Joseph Mazzini*, translated by Thomas Okey and edited by Bolton King (Macmillan), may be

derived a good idea of the great revolutionist's political philosophy. To the modern reader the proportion of perfervid declamation to reasoned argument in his writing seems excessive; but this very fact is of the greatest significance to the student of European history in the time of Mazzini's greatest activity and influence. The selection of essays for the present volume seems to have been very judicious. Mr. King's "Introduction" is sympathetic but just.

The work of Dr. Hans Blum, *Das Deutsche Reich zur Zeit Bismarcks* (Leipzig und Wien, Bibliographisches Institut, 1893) must hold a high place in the category of writings through which the preliminary processes take place in the transformation of politics into history. This volume deals with the period from 1871 to 1890. The author is frankly partisan and Bismarckian: his standpoint as announced by himself is that of "*des warmherzigen Patrioten*," which proves to mean a National-Liberal in German politics. The material for his work is chiefly official, so far as that has become accessible, and the use he has made of it renders his book almost indispensable to a student of the times. Italicized importance is attributed in the preface to the author's personal conversations with Bismarck on events and relations treated, but any specific collaboration by the prince is formally repudiated.

The utility of ancient Irish law in the study of jurisprudence and sociology was not entirely exhausted by the work of Sir Henry Maine. Indeed he only suggested, rather than revealed, the value of the subject. Much has been done in the field since he wrote; but the ground is very difficult, and its scientific exploration is greatly impeded by the persistence of ethnic antagonisms. A very valuable aid to one wishing to become acquainted with the subject is Laurence Ginnell's *The Brehon Laws* (London, Unwin, 1894; New York, imported by Scribners). This is a mere sketch of the subject; but it is systematic, intelligent, intelligible and fair. The author avows himself a Gael, and he writes from the Gaelic standpoint. But this means only that he displays a sympathy with the ancient Irish that is much more conducive to scientific accuracy than is the antipathy so common in English commentators. It is no doubt true that Englishmen generally distort Brehon institutions, in an unconscious tendency to apologize for the manner of their final extinction. Mr. Ginnell righteously protests against such distortion, especially as illustrated in the editing of the Brehon law books that are now in process of publication.

A Summary of the Vital Statistics of the New England States, for the year 1892, is an unofficial document due to the praiseworthy zeal of the secretaries of the state boards of health. The publication of the first registration report for the state of Maine makes this summary possible for the first time. The arrangement of the data is on the lines laid down by Farr and followed in the reports of the registrar-general of England. The incompleteness of some of the returns, e.g. births in Maine and New Hampshire, is frankly acknowledged; and corresponding facts for European countries are introduced for comparison. Some of the facts still seem extraordinary. The marriage-rate (18.5 married persons per 1000 of the population) is higher than that of any European country except Hungary; the birth-rate (24.9) was less than any country except France and Ireland; the death-rate (19.9) was less than those of Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium and greater than those of the British Islands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. These figures need careful analysis in connection with the age-distribution of the population before they can be entirely accepted. The summary contains many other statistics, such as divorces, sex, births, deaths and marriages by seasons, still-born, illegitimate births and causes of deaths. Altogether it is the first attempt in the United States to treat our vital statistics in a way at all commensurate with their importance.

The *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, Sechszehnter Jahrgang* (1895) contains the usual very complete data and several new features. Births, deaths and marriages for the present territory of the German Empire are given as far back as the period 1841-45, together with the corresponding rates. The population is distributed according to birth-rate in particular German states, thus showing the internal migration. The tables showing the *per capita* consumption of the chief commodities are continued, and constitute a valuable basis for estimating the social and economic condition of the people. Special attention is devoted to the foreign commerce of Germany, and four cartograms illustrate the character, quality and destination or source of the exports and imports. The fifth cartogram illustrates the criminal statistics for the period 1882-91, which are of unusual interest because it is the first decade completed since the imperial criminal code went into operation. The director of the imperial statistics shows great skill in combining in this annual publication the fundamental statistical tables which need to be repeated every year with new and fresh material, so that gradually all the important

results of the census and the administrative departments are brought to the attention of the public.

The *Movement of Prices, 1840-1894*, published by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, contains the tables of Sauerbeck, of the London *Economist*, and those printed by the United States Senate committee. It is accompanied by a diagram showing the fluctuations in prices and in the price of silver during these fifty years. It makes accessible material which is of the greatest utility in the discussion of the money question.

Of all the valuable publications resulting from the census activity of the years 1890-91, the one containing the most interesting material in small space, is Volume IV of the *Census of England and Wales*. It constitutes the "General Report," with summary tables and appendices. In less than 150 pages and for the trifling price of 1s. 3d. we have the chief results of the census, together with many figures for Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The report itself is a scientific and impartial discussion of the data, pointing out the difficulties and imperfections of the enumeration, the probable meaning of the data, and the changes since 1881, with their probable cause.

In contrast with the above the *Compendium of the Eleventh Census*, Part II (Washington, 1894), is a heavy folio of 1065 pages. It contains vital and social statistics; educational and church statistics; statistics of wealth, debt and taxation; of mineral industries; of insurance; of foreign-born population; and of manufactures. It is a hodge-podge of subjects and of material. The tables are far too detailed and the volume too bulky for a compendium, while (as we understand it) these tables are not the final and complete ones of the census on any of these subjects. The slight expository and explanatory sections are buried in different parts of the volume, and can only be found by diligent search. How the details of the local industries of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, or the number of colored female children enrolled in the public schools of Butte City, Montana, belong in a "compendium," is probably comprehended only by the scientific head that planned this census. It is true that the present superintendent in charge of the census has supplemented this voluminous compendium by a summary of the chief data, published in a separate volume, yet while valuable in itself we miss in that the exposition which makes statistical work intelligible and interesting.

Statisticians are accustomed to look for the decennial supplements to the reports of the registrar-generals of England, Scotland and

Ireland, as valuable contributions to the literature of vital statistics. *The Supplement to the Twenty-seventh Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland* (Dublin, 1894) contains the statistics for the decade 1880-90. The average marriage-rate was 8.62, against 9.46 in 1871-80; the birth-rate 23.3 against 26.5; the death-rate 17.9 against 18.3 during the previous decade. All show a decrease. The emigration shows an increase, 15.6 per 1000 against 11.8 in 1871-80. Valuable discussions follow, especially in respect to the mortality from different diseases.

Vital Statistics of New York City and Brooklyn, by John S. Billings, M.D. (Washington, 1894), is a special report of the Eleventh Census of the United States. It discusses particularly the death-rates in these two cities in relation to sex, age, race, nationality, parent nativity and different diseases. Each sanitary district in the two cities is carefully described, its area, population, density of population, character of land, kind of buildings and the nationality of the prominent elements of population. The death-rates according to nationality and from each principal disease in each district, are then compared with those of the whole city. Numerous colored cartograms make this the most elaborate attempt that we have yet had to study vital statistics in American cities. The only doubt is whether the material is perfect enough to bear this elaborate treatment. The attempt is certainly praiseworthy, considering the obstacles in the way.

Almost or quite the last literary work by the late President Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College, was a primer on *Citizenship* (Ginn & Co., 1894), designed as a text-book for classes in government and law. It sets forth in very simple terms the familiar Seelye-Hickockian philosophy of ethics and politics. The topics are arranged in the following order: First, International Law (*a*) in time of peace, (*b*) in time of war. Second, National law: (*a*) Public law, including constitutional law, conceived as the sum of the rights of government, and administrative law, conceived as the sum of the duties of government; (*b*) Private law, including political law, which is divided into the rights of the governed and the duties of the governed, and civil law.

Having successfully enlarged his *Encyclopedia Britannica* articles on the History of Political Economy and on Socialism into acceptable books, Dr. John Kells Ingram has now pursued a similar course with his article on Slavery. The result, *A History of Slavery and Serfdom* (London, Adam and Charles Black), is a volume of 285

small pages, which may serve as a convenient introduction to more detailed studies of the great institutions named or as a measurably complete sketch for the purposes of the general reader. The last 47 pages are devoted to Russian serfdom and to the still existing slavery of the Mohammedan East.

The Christian State: A Political Vision of Christ (New York, T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1895), is the title of the latest work in which the Rev. George D. Herron sets forth that very peculiar compound of theology, socialism and pseudo-economics which has secured for him a considerable notoriety. The book is an elaboration of Mr. Herron's much discussed and severely criticised commencement oration at the University of Nebraska in 1894. Mr. Herron seems to be a thoroughly well-meaning man, and much that he says in this little book is true and worth heeding, but he has never acquired the scientific habit of mind and his knowledge is of the most superficial description. He thinks that "the political appearing of Christ is manifest in the increasing social functions of the state," that "there is a growing belief on the part of social reformers of all classes that a juster order of society can be procured only through the state as the social organ," and that "with this turning to the state as the social organ has risen an increasing faith in Christ as the social law-giver." He says that he regards Prof. John R. Commons of Indiana University "as our most promising and divinely opportune political economist."

The existing interest in every phase of the "woman question" justifies brief notice of three reprints. In 1893 M. Louis Bridel, professor in the Geneva law faculty, submitted to the cantonal council of state a plea for bettering the legal position of married women. This he publishes, together with a review article on the same subject, under the title : *Le Droit de la Femme Mariée sur le Produit de son Travail* (Geneva, Stapelmohr, 1893). The reforms which he recommends — complete control by the wife of her personal earnings, and effective provision for her support by her husband — have already been instituted, as he shows, in the great majority of European and American states ; but in Geneva and some other Swiss cantons the law of matrimonial property relations seems to be as archaic as that of our own District of Columbia. The pamphlet gives a useful collection of recent laws. In *Le Mouvement Féministe et le Droit des Femmes* (Geneva, Eggiman et C^{ie}, 1893), the same author presents his views on every phase of the woman question. While he demands in general that women be placed upon

the same legal and economic footing as men, he nevertheless approves the special restrictions imposed upon female laborers by recent factory laws, and advocates the extension of similar protection to shop-girls and housemaids. He also demands that women be indemnified by the state for the loss of wages which such restrictive legislation entails! He believes that women should ultimately receive the suffrage and be made eligible to public office, but thinks that this step should not be taken until they have had longer experience of civil equality. On this latter question—woman suffrage—the Bishop of Albany (N. Y.) has already expressed his opinion; and those who imagine that they have become acquainted with his utterances through newspaper reports and denunciatory “letters to the editor” will find it worth while to obtain from the Albany Anti-Suffrage Association their brief *Extracts from the Addresses of the Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane* (1895).

In 1892 M. Jules Nicole, professor in the Geneva faculty of letters, found in the Geneva city library the Greek text of an important edict of Leo the Philosopher (A.D. 886–911) concerning the corporations of Constantinople—an edict previously known to us only by a dozen paragraphs cited by the Byzantine jurists. The text discovered by M. Nicole, and published by him in 1893 with critical notes and a Latin translation, although probably incomplete, contains 174 paragraphs and lays down minute regulations for twenty-two guilds of tradesmen and artisans. Under the title *Le Livre du Préfet* (Geneva, Georg et Cie, 1894) M. Nicole now gives a French translation with an admirable introduction and valuable explanatory notes. As he himself points out, the value of the edict lies not merely in the more exact knowledge it gives us of Byzantine commercial and criminal law and the light it throws upon mediaeval civilization, but also and especially in the internal evidence it affords of the absurdity and futility of governmental paternalism. The subsequent history of the Eastern Empire gives point to the moral. If, as the editor observes, Constantinople, in spite of its exceptionally favorable economic position and its monarchic government, steadily declined in wealth and power under this system, what are the chances that any similar system would prove successful in the keen international competition and embittered partisan conflicts of the present day?